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*St. Chad's Church. 1778.*

ANCESTRY OF THOMAS LEWIS AND HIS  
WIFE ELIZABETH MARSHALL  
OF SACO, MAINE

WALTER GOODWIN DAVIS

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ANCESTRY OF THOMAS LEWIS AND HIS WIFE  
ELIZABETH MARSHALL OF SACO, MAINE

By WALTER GOODWIN DAVIS of Portland, Maine

LEWIS, of SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE



LEWIS ARMS

Thomas Lewis, the patentee of Saco in the Province of Maine, was a native of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, where his father was a wealthy merchant and his grandfather a prosperous yeoman named Lewis ap Jevan, whose sons, abandoning the Welsh system of nomenclature, adopted their father's Christian name for their English surname.

LEWIS ARMS

In 1623 two heralds from the College of Arms, Robert Tresswell, Somerset, and Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix, deputies of William Camden, Clarenceux, made a visitation of Shropshire, accompanied by John Withie, a painter of arms. No Lewis pedigree appears in the original visitation at the College, nor is one included in the copy in the Harleian mss. in the British Museum\* made contemporaneously by Withie. However, in a manuscript collection of Shropshire pedigrees, seemingly based on the visitation of 1623 but with many additions, now in the library of Shrewsbury School, there is a pedigree of the Shrewsbury family of Lewis.

The date of the Shrewsbury School manuscript is difficult to determine. One pedigree is thought to be in the handwriting of John Philpot who obtained the office of Somerset Herald in 1624. The manuscript is said to have come from the library of John Warburton, a later Somerset, and to have been bought by Richard Hill Waring, Esq., who in turn sold it to Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Shrewsbury. Mr. Scott gave it to the School in 1766. In preparing its printed volume, "Visitation of Shropshire, 1623," the Har-

\*Harleian ms. 1936.

leian Society made use of the School manuscript as well as of the Withie manuscript.

The Lewis pedigree deals quite fully with Lewis ap Jevan, his children and grandchildren, and lists one great-grandchild who was baptized in 1607, which roughly dates it. In all important particulars this portion of the pedigree can be verified by public records.

In the early part of the nineteenth century two Shrewsbury antiquaries, Joseph and George Morris, made the history and genealogy of Shropshire their life work, and Joseph Morris compiled a tremendous collection of pedigrees which are now in the possession of Leonard Peele, Esq.\* Morris prepared a pedigree of Lewis of Shrewsbury which amplifies and extends that in the Shrewsbury School manuscript.

Back from Lewis ap Jevan in both pedigrees stretches one of those extraordinary lines of descent, covering twelve generations and more than four centuries, which are familiar to students of Welsh and border genealogy. How much faith can be placed in these long Welsh ancestries is a matter of honest disagreement.† Obviously few if any of them can be proved by documentary evidence, and some antiquaries reject them altogether. On the other hand it is a well recognized fact that the Welsh as a people were keenly interested in their descent — the great number of these long lists of ancestors is evidence of that fact — and it is distinctly possible that pedigrees were committed to memory from generation to generation. All of us who in childhood learned by rote the rough verses beginning "William the Norman and William his son" have done much the same thing. In any event and for what it may be worth, the descent of Lewis ap Jevan, as given in the Shrewsbury School manuscript and by Mr. Morris, is here set forth: (*See opposite page.*)

Rhys Sais, who appears at the head of the pedigree by Morris, was an actual person who was living at the time of Norman conquest. Of him Mr. Eyton, the highly respected mediaeval scholar and historian of early Shropshire, says: "I have already spoken of Rys Sais, a Welsh noble, who was living at the time of the Norman Conquest. He was called Sais, or Saxon, either because he understood the Saxon language, or had served in England, or (still more probably) because of his English predilections. He is said to have divided his possessions among his sons in 1070. His sons are again authentically mentioned in 1079, when they slew Urogeny ap Sitsylht, a Welsh noble. Tudor, the eldest son of Rys Sais, is believed to be the person mentioned in the above quotation from Domesday."‡

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\*Mr. Peele kindly allowed the contributor to examine them in 1933.

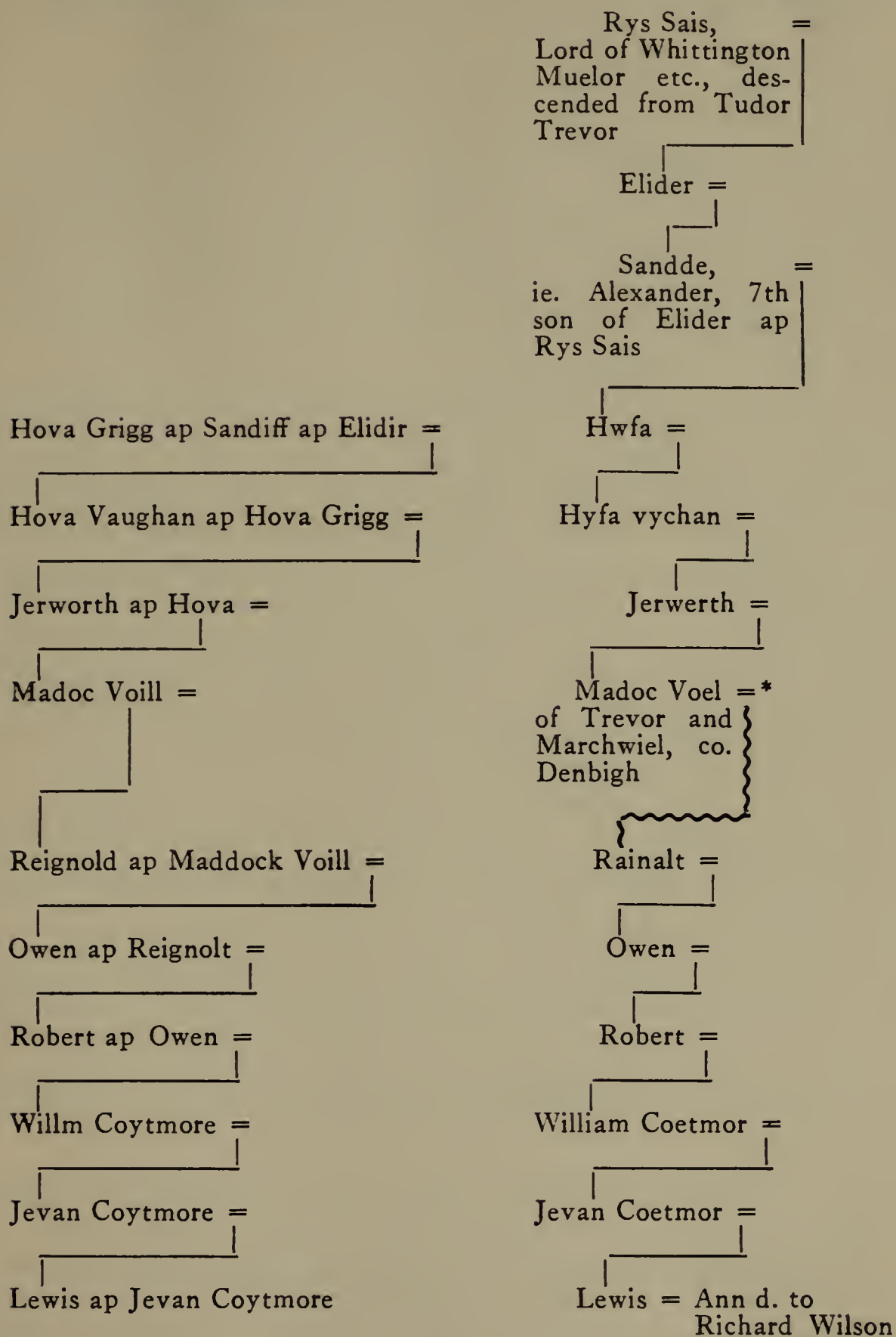
†See *The Value of Welsh Pedigrees*, by H. J. T. Wood in *The Ancestor*, 4:47; 6:62; also, a dissenting opinion, *The Origin of the Carews*, by J. Horace Round, *The Ancestor*, 5:47.

‡In Domesday the following is in the description of the parish of Whittington: "Tudor quidam Walensis tenet de Comite(Rogerio) unum Finem terrae Walensis et inde reddit iv libras et v solidos."



Shrewsbury School ms.

Mr. Joseph Morris



The estate or commot which he had consented to hold under Earl Roger was probably part of Maelor Saesneg, called Saesneg or Saxon, to distinguish it from Maelor Gymraeg, or Welsh Maelor. It had perhaps been held by Rys Sais himself, under a Saxon suzerain, and had taken its name either from that circumstance or from his tenure thereof. Bleddyn, the elder son of Tudor, is further stated to have inherited Maelor Saesneg, and from him many Welsh families derive their descent. There can be no doubt that the King's resumption of Whittington Castle in 1165 was in order that he might confer it on Roger de Powis. The Welsh genealogists assert Roger de Powis to have been a son of Wronou, son of Tudor, son of Rys Sais, and make Tudor to have been Domesday lord of Maelor Saesneg, now in Flintshire. This story is so entirely consistent with chronological tests and with certain circumstances which probably were unknown to the Welsh genealogists that I cannot hesitate to accept it as the truth. ("History of Shropshire," Eyton, XI: 30, 31, 48, 49.)

\*The waving line indicates illegitimacy.

Tudor Trevor and Elidir ap Rhys Sais lived centuries before the common use of coat armor, but later generations obligingly endowed them with arms. To Tudor Trevor was assigned — Per bend sinister, *ermine* and *erminois*, over all a lion rampant *or* — and to Elidir ap Rhys Sais — *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*. Both of these coats, or slight variations of them, were borne or quartered by many Welsh and border families, the Eytons of Eyton, the Edwardes of Kilhendre and of the College at Shrewsbury, and the Hoziers of Woodcote and Shrewsbury all claiming male descent from Elidir ap Rhys Sais and using the second of the two. To the Lewises of Shrewsbury both of our manuscript sources give — *Ermine*, a lion rampant within a border, *azure*.

Also in the library of Shrewsbury School is a roll of arms in which “Robert Owen, gentleman, an herald at arms”, as he was called in the register of St. Chad’s when he was buried in 1632, collected the coats of the several bailiffs, stating that he was “authorized by the court marshall of England a deputy herald of this and several adjacent counties”, which is not to be taken seriously. Two of Lewis ap Jevan’s sons, Thomas and Andrew Lewis, had served as bailiff, and Mr. Owen gave their coat as *Gules*, a chevron *ermine* between three Saxons’ heads couped at the neck, proper. When Michael Lewis, a son of Thomas Lewis, made his will in 1644 he used an armorial seal, the first and fourth quarters of the shield bearing a chevron between three heads.\*

Shrewsbury in the sixteenth century was an aristocratic town, many of its merchants being sons of the Shropshire and Staffordshire squirearchy and gentry. The wealthy merchants whose immediate forebears were of the yeomanry, like the Lewises, often married into the established families. They doubtless became very conscious of the outward marks of caste, and adopted arms, either based on some more or less remote genealogical claim, or as fancy dictated, without the by-your-leave of the College of Arms, and after several generations of use on tombs and seals the arms became “respectable” and possibly recognized in some later visitation of the heralds.

1. LEWIS AP JEVAN of Almer Park, near Shrewsbury, co. Salop, and included in the parish of St. Mary of that town, was probably born between the years 1500 and 1510. He seems to have been a wealthy yeoman, possibly with interests in Shrewsbury where his children lived and took an active part in civic affairs. He married ANNE WILSON whose father is given as Richard Wilson in the pedigree of the Lewis family prepared by Mr. Morris. He died in 1558 and his widow survived until 1573.

The will of Lewys ap Jevyn, dated May 25 and proved August 23, 1558, directs that he be buried in St. Mary’s

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\*This coat was also used on their eighteenth century tomb in St. Chad’s church at Shrewsbury by a family named Griffiths, and is credited in Burke’s “General Armory” to Griffiths of Penrhyn, co. Carnarvon.



church or churchyard. To my wife Anne, my taking in Almer Park for life and three pastures called the Hydes for her widowhood, then to Richard my son. To my wife, also, six oxen, a plough and a wain and all that belongeth to husbandry, twelve kine, six young beasts and forty sheep, also all my household stuff, all corn in barn and field and six spoons for life, she to leave Richard half my household stuff and the spoons, and, if Richard die before her, to any other child she pleases best. To my sons Richard, John and Andrew 100 marks each, but if all die before they receive their parts, then to Thomas and Elyn. To Elyn my daughter, £20 and to her sister Johan Proud £5, and to Lewys her son £5. To my wife Anne, my silver salt for life, then to my son Andrew, also my two mares. To Lewys Proud, my godson, a croft I have in mortgage from one Griffith ap John of Ditton for £3 and he pays 20s. a year for three years. To Dorothy Harneg, a two year old heifer and a one year old. To my man Harry, 10s. My takings in Newton to my son Richard, except three leaseholds to my wife during widowhood. To each of my sons, forty sheep. To Elizabeth Houffe, twenty sheep and two heifers, or 40s. To Dorathe Wilson, 40s. and a year old heifer. To Thomas Wolf, a yoke of bullocks of four years. If any of my sons be not ordered by my executors and overseers, they can take from his part as he shall deserve. To John Ellys, 5s. To Margery Betton, the twenty sheep her father hath and six more. To my god-daughter Margery Kemanson, six sheep. To Jevyn, my man, six sheep. To Meredith that was my servant, six sheep. The rest of my goods to be distributed among my children. Executors: George Prowde, Richard Capper and my son Thomas. Overseer: Richard Samforte. To each of them, 20s. Witnesses: Mr. Thomas Beton, John Clarke of Berwylke, Sir John Butterrey, my ghostly father.\*

The will of Anne Lewes of Almer Park in St. Mary's, Salop, widow, made Feb. 27, 1564(5) and proved August 27, 1573, directs that she be buried in St. Mary's church. To my son Andrew Lewes, £20 which Mr. Richard Sanford of the Yle doth owe me. To my son John, £10 in Thomas Manning draper's hands and twenty sheep. To my son Thomas Lewes all my interest in the wood I bought at Woolascott, also £6 to make it worth £20, and my gray colt. To my son Richard Lewes my sown crop of corn, four oxen, a wain and all other instruments of husbandry. To my daughter Ellen Proude, a silver goblet for life, then to Jone Proude's daughter if she like, if not, to George Proude, her son, also my white bag of leather and all in it. To my son Thomas, one coverlid and a pair of sheets. To my son Andrew, one coverlid and a pair of sheets. One half of my household stuff to be equally

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\*Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 37 Noodes.

divided between my sons Thomas, John and Andrew. To my daughter Ellen Prowde, twenty ewes and twenty lambs. To my servants Thomas Woolfe and Roger Cruxson, all my cattle with Jeffrey ap Richard and 10s. equally. To my servants Thomas ap William and Thomas, a yearling heifer each. To Lewis Prowde and Marie Prowde, a cow each. To my sister Ellen Wilson, two kine. To my maids Anne and Marye, a two year old heifer each. To my god-daughter Anne Willaskott, a ewe and a lamb. To my god-son George Proude, twenty sheep. All my goods, plate, etc. unbequeathed to my three [*sic*] sons and my daughter Ellin Proude equally. To my son Thomas, six silver spoons I bought myself. To Richard and Thomas Woolfe, ten sheep. To Ellin Proude my daughter and Jone Proude her daughter, all my kerchiefs etc., so she give Ellin Wilson two. To my brother William Wilson, one ox. Executors: Richard Keepar, George Prowde and my son Thomas. To Richard Keepar, a filly with a star in the forehead. To Andrew, a colt, and to Ellin Prowde my mare and saddle. To Jane Armedg, daughter to Richard Armedg, £4 at age of fourteen. I forgive Richard Armedg\* and Dorothy Harnidge his wife the money they owe. The twenty sheep given to my god-son George Prowde to be divided among all Ellen Prowde's children. To my sister Ellen Wylson £4 to her marriage, so that she marry not Reynolde Gittins. To my god-son Richard Higgens, a ewe and a lamb. To George Yrishe, a ewe and a lamb, and to Thomas Yrish('s) wife, a table cloth. To Jane Ellis, a yearling calf. Witnesses: George Proude the writer hereof and others.†

#### Children:

1. i. ELLEN,<sup>2</sup> b. about 1535; m. before 1558 GEORGE PROWDE, son of Richard Prowde, mercer, of Shrewsbury. He came of a family which had been seated at Sutton, co. Salop, as tenants of the priory of Wenlock at least since 1483, and which bore as arms "*Or, a chevron barry of six gules and sable.*" He was admitted to the Drapers' Company April 6, 1553, and was elected bailliff in 1569. In 1568 he erected a fine half-timbered house in Shrewsbury, which is still standing in a quadrangle reached by a passage on the right side of Shearmen's Hall on Milk Street.‡ George Prowde, gent., was buried at St. Julian's Jan. 1, 1591/2, and Mrs. Ellnar Prowde, widow, on April 29, 1616.

The will of George Proude of Shrewsbury, draper, was made Dec. 24, 1591, and proved March 14, 1591/2. The house I dwell in and the house where Thomas Cowper dwelleth to Thomas Lewis, my brother, to be sold for the preferment of my two daughters Catherine and Alice. To my wife Ellen, all my tithe corn and hay of Betten and Alkmere for life, then to my son Lewis and his

\*Richard and Dorothy Harnage and their daughter Jane are presumably the Richard Harnage of Shenton and his wife Dorothy (Kinaston of Shotton) who had a daughter Jane as shown in the Harnage pedigree in the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, Harleian Society, xxviii, 216.

†Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 26 Peter.

‡"Old Houses of Shrewsbury", H. E. Forrest, 1920.



heirs. The house I have in Fish Street to my wife for life, then to my son Richard, and, if my son Lewis do not suffer him quietly to enjoy it, then the tithes given to Lewis are to go to Richard. Also to my wife, all my plate and household stuff. To my daughters Katherine and Alice, the benefits of my lease of Monckey for the first six years, for the seventh year they are to go to my son Thomas, for the eighth year to my son Richard, for the ninth year to my son Roger. Every one of my children is to have the benefit of the said lease for one year: 1st Lewis, 2d Marie, 3d William, 4th Elizabeth, 5th Roger, 6th Catherine, 7th Alice, 8th Richard. Executors: my wife Ellin and my son Lewis Proude. Witnesses: William Proude, Thomas Proude, William Midlecote.\*

The will of Ellen Prowde, widow, of the parish of St. Julian's in Shrewsbury, was made Oct. 23, 1610, and proved in 1616 in Lichfield. She directs that she be buried in the churchyard of St. Julian's, as near to her husband as may be. To my son Lewis Prowde my best carpet and eight cushions. I owe my son Thomas Prowde £6: 13: 4 and he is to have six of my best silver spoons, also my window cushion, in satisfaction of the same. To my son-in-law Richard Steeventon a silver cup and to his daughter Mary a pair of purled flaxen sheets. To William Medlycot's son Thomas, my great pot. To my son William Prowde, £6: 13: 4 and to his son Lewis Prowde one great pot and to his daughter Ellen Prowde one other great pot. To my daughter Katheren Phillips, the bedstead, table and hangings in the painted chamber, and to her daughter Mary a feather-bed and two bolsters. To my daughter Katheren Phillips, my damask table-cloth and six damask napkins, and to her son Edward Phillips my cup-board in the hall and to Andrew, her other son, a cruse covered with silver. To Ales my daughter, my best pair of flaxen sheets and best scarlet gown to make her a petticoat, and to Daniel Gittins, her son, my best cruse covered with silver. To my son Richard Prowde, the bedstead and bed whereon I lie, and to George Prowde, his son, my andirons in my hall. Whereas there is due unto William Hollewell his children, by my late husband, George Prowde, his will £3: 2: 0, my will is that Mary, Anne and Elizabeth be paid 9 s. each and all the rest of his children be paid their part. To Joseph, Andrew, Stephen, Judith and Martha Medlicott, children of my son-in-law Medlicott, £10 equally divided, which £10 I have in keeping of my son-in-law Edward Phillips. The rest of my goods to my daughter Katherine Phillips. Executors: Andrew Lewis and my son-in-law Edward Phillips. Witnesses: Roger Phillips, Richard Evans. Inventory of £35: 13: 4 entered Feb. 1616(7) by William Medlicott, William Phillips and Ronale Thomas.†

Children, born in Shrewsbury:

1. *Lewis Prowde*, b. before 1565. He was a scholar of Shrewsbury School in 1571, and matriculated at Cambridge, a pensioner from St. John's College, at Easter, 1576. On Jan. 23, 1577/8, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn and was called to the bar in 1586. He was made a Bencher of the Inn in 1602, served as Autumn Reader in 1606 and was its treasurer in 1614, in which year he was elected Member of Parliament for Shrewsbury. He had been justice of assize for three shires in Wales, and with Sir James Whitelocke steward of the manors and lands of Westminster Abbey. He married Ursula Trappes, daughter of Francis Trappes, late of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, on Dec. 24, 1590. He

\*Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 Harrington.

†Lichfield Registry of Probate.

was buried in Westminster Abbey Jan. 16, 1616/7, at the entrance of St. Benedict's Chapel. Letters of administration, in which he was called "late of St. Giles in the Fields," were issued to Thomas Prowde Feb. 7, 1616/7.

2. *Mary Prowde*, b. before 1565; probably m. William Holliwell and had children mentioned in her mother's will in 1610.
3. *Joan Prowde*, b. before 1565; d. before 1591; possibly m. Richard Steeventon and had a daughter Mary mentioned in her mother's will in 1610.
4. *William Prowde*, entered Shrewsbury School in 1571; m. May 20, 1589, Anne Sotherne, daughter of Gilbert Sotherne; tanner and burgess of Shrewsbury in 1590; buried at St. Chad's Nov. 13, 1628.
5. *Thomas Prowde*, bapt. at St. Alkmund's June 17, 1562; a scholar at Shrewsbury School in 1571; living in 1615. He matriculated at Cambridge University in Lent, 1579/80, a pensioner from Trinity College, was elected a Fellow in 1585 and was granted many degrees — B.A. 1583/4, M.A. 1587, B.D. 1594 and D.D. 1615. He was vicar of Trumpington, co. Cambridge, in 1595 and resigned the same year, rector of Little Gidding, co. Huntingdon, 1597–1598, rector of Cheadle, co. Stafford, 1600–1601, vicar of Enfield, co. Middlesex, 1601–1616 and rector of St. Andrew Wardrobe, London, 1608–1615, being buried there Feb. 20, 1615/6. He was married twice, his second wife being Agnes (Howe?).  
The will of Thomas Prowde, D.D., made February 10, 1615, was proved February 22, 1615. He directed that he be buried in the church of St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe in which parish he was living. To his son Robert, £50 and books and apparel which are to be sold by the testator's brother Lewes Prowde, his cousin Rowland (Helme?) and his cousin Robert Jeffreyes who are to have a care for the setting out of Robert's portion for his maintenance and education. To his three children by his now wife, £10 apiece when eighteen. To his mother Allen Prowde, £5 for a gown. To his brother William Prowde, £5 for a gown. To his cousin Lewes Prowde, son of his brother William Prowde, £5. To his cousin Martha Medlicott, £5. To his father-in-law Master Howe, £5. Residue to wife Agnes Prowde, executrix. Witnesses: William Nayler, John Cooke, Gyles Harrys.\*
6. *Elizabeth Prowde*, bapt. at St. Alkmund's Oct. 13, 1563; m. William Medlycott Dec. 11, 1587, at St. Julian's; her husband and six children named in her mother's will in 1610.
7. *George Prowde*, bapt. at St. Alkmund's Jan. 1, 1564/5, and buried there April 13, 1565.
8. *Richard Prowde*, bapt. at St. Alkmund's April 20, 1566; d. young.
9. *Roger Prowde*, bapt. at St. Julian's Dec. 19, 1567; not mentioned in his mother's will in 1610.
10. *Catherine Prowde*, bapt. at St. Julian's July 31, 1569; m. Edward Phillips, son of Hugo and Elizabeth (Owen) Phillips, Feb. 7, 1596, at St. Julian's. Edward Phillips, gent., was buried Nov. 12, 1618, and Mrs. Katherine Phillips Aug. 3, 1650, at St. Julian's. Their son Edward married Anne Milton, daughter of John Milton, scrivener, of London, and sister of the poet.†

\*Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 41 Cope.

†Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, Harleian Society, 29: 397.



11. *Andrew Prowde*, bapt. at St. Julian's Jan. 10, 1570/1, and buried Aug. 20, 1574.
12. *Alice Prowde*, bapt. at St. Julian's Sept. 28, 1572; m. Richard Gyttens Dec. 29, 1599, at St. Julian's.
13. *Richard Prowde*, bapt. at St. Julian's Feb. 7, 1573/4; m. Eleanor Waring;\* mentioned with his son George in his mother's will in 1610. He was admitted to the Drapers Company in 1600 and was buried at St. Chad's Oct. 24, 1622.

2. ii. RICHARD.

3. iii. THOMAS.

4. iv. ANDREW.

v. JOHN. As "Johannes ap Leus" he was entered in Shrewsbury School in 1563 and as "Johannes Lewis" in 1565. He was a shearman or finisher of cloth, and was a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1582. He married ELEANOR EYNES, daughter of John Eynes. "John Leweis, Sharman, in the barker street", was buried at St. Chad's Jan. 12, 1621.

Children:†

1. *Thomas*.
2. *Bartholomew*.
3. *Lucy*.
4. *Mary*.

2. RICHARD<sup>2</sup> LEWIS (*Lewis*<sup>1</sup> ap *Jevan*) was born presumably at Almer Park, near Shrewsbury, about 1540. He married MARJORIE IRELAND, daughter of Thomas Ireland, Esq., of Adbrighton, co. Salop, and sister of Robert Ireland of Shrewsbury, the builder of the great half-timbered town-house known as Ireland's Mansion and still one of the most interesting structures in the town. His second wife, whom he married May 8, 1586, at St. Mary's, was MARY LLOYD, widow of David Lloyd and daughter of John Evans of Dreff. He was buried July 14, 1587, at St. Mary's.

Ric'us Lewys was in 1563 a brother of the Guild of the Sacred Trinity in Shrewsbury, which had been founded by Edward IV. As Richard Lewis, son of Lewis ap Jevan, he was made free of the Drapers' Company in 1566‡, and was a burgess of Shrewsbury. He was lessee of the tithes of Almer Park in 1578. In the General Muster of 1587 Richard Lewis, gent., appears among the Drapers, having in armor "a Calliver, one bowe and a sheffe of arrowes".§

The will of Richard Lewes of the parish of St. Julian, Salop, draper, made July 7 and proved November 28, 1587, directs that he be buried within the church of St. Mary. To his son Nathaniel he left 100 marks in money to be paid to his brother Richard Evans and his wife Mary Lewis, they to have the use thereof and keep the boy until he was eighteen. In case of Nathaniel's death the 100 marks was to be repaid

\*Morris's pedigree of Prowde.

†Their names and that of their mother are from the pedigree of the family by Morris.

‡Shrewsbury Drapers' Apprentices, Shropshire Archaeological Society, 50:1.

§Shropshire Archaeological Society, 2nd Series, 3:114.

to the use of all of his daughters, they to be governed by the executors. To Nathaniel, a lease of three pastures and a pool, held of John Hetton of Great Berwick. To his daughter Elizabeth Lewis, £40 and a house now in building in St. Mary's over against the almshouses. To his daughters Susanna, Sara, Alice, Margaret, Mary and Deborah Lewis, £40 each. To all of his daughters, the lease of a farm at Aston Abbots, co. Salop, to be sold for their benefit. "I am bound with my brother Thomas Lewis to Richard Evans for payment of £100 to my wife Mary Lewes. I give my brother £100 to discharge this bond." To his wife, all the wearing apparel, rings and jewels she had before marriage, and one black cow. To his maid Ann Heyward, one black cow in the custody of the widow of Hugh Peers of the Castle Foregate, also a ewe and a lamb. To his servant Richard Goodale, his servant Josia Griffith and to William Leicester, son of John Leicester, a ewe and a lamb to each. To his servant Katherine, one brown heifer. To his maids Cicely and Joan, a ewe and a lamb each. To his man John, a ewe and a lamb. To his brother Richard Evans and his brother Andrew Lewis, a colt each. If his wife Mary is with child, it is to have £30. Residue to all his children equally. "I am bound to pay £110 to my wife's two daughters. If she take in discharge the goods of her late husband David Lloyd then I give her £13: 6: 8." Executors: brethren Robert Ireland Esq. and Mr. Thos. Lewes gent. to whom 40s. each to make a ring. Witnesses: Richard Owen, Thos. Chareton, Andrew Lewes, Wm. Roberts scrip.\*

Children by first wife:

- i. ELIZABETH.<sup>3</sup>
- ii. SUZANNA, possibly m. at St. Julian's July 1, 1600, RONDULPH KYN-NASTON, gent.
- iii. SARA, m. Hugh Jones and was mentioned in the will of her uncle Thomas Lewis in 1604.
- iv. ALICE.
- v. MARGARET, living, unmarried, in 1604.
- vi. MARY, living, unmarried, in 1604.
- vii. DEBORAH, living, unmarried, in 1604.
- viii. JOSEPH, son of Richard Lewys in St. Chad's, buried in St. Julian's Jan. 4, 1586/7.

By second wife:

- ix. NATHANIEL, bapt. Feb. 19, 1586/7, at St. Julian's; apprenticed in the Drapers' Company in 1603.

3. THOMAS<sup>2</sup> LEWIS (*Lewis<sup>1</sup> ap Jevan*) was born about 1545, presumably at Almer Park, near Shrewsbury. He married about 1580 SUSANNA IRELAND, daughter of Thomas Ireland, Esq., of Adbrihton, co. Salop, and a sister of the wife of his brother Richard Lewis. In the register of St. Julian's under the date March 25, 1605, is the entry "Thomas Lewys gent. dyed one of ye Baylyffs of our towne". Mrs. Susanna Lewis was buried at St. Julian's on February 5, 1628/9.

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\*Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 72 Spender.



Lewis was admitted to the Drapers' Company in 1573. In the General Muster of June 10, 22 Elizabeth (1580) Thomas Lewis, gent., appears under the heading "Free of noe occupation within the Town". He owned a jacke, a sallett and a bill. Again in the General Muster of 1589 his name is listed under the same heading, owning a corslet and a collyver. His servant William Manninge is also listed.\* Shrewsbury was governed by two bailiffs elected annually by the burgesses, and Thomas Lewis served as bailiff in 1581, 1589, 1600 and 1604.

When the visitation of Shropshire of 1585 was taken by Richard Lee, Portcullis, Thomas Lewis was "disclaimed"; that is, his "gentility" was stated to be a pretense. The local church and civic authorities continued to give the Lewises the distinction of "Mr." and "gentleman", however, and no member of the family was disclaimed when the visitation of 1623 was made.

The will of Thomas Lewis of the Parish of Saint Julyans within the town of Shrewsbury, gent., was made February 15, 1604/5, and proved May 1, 1605. To my wife Susan, all my lands for life, three tenements under the Wilde in Shrewsbury, three tenements in Coleham, a suburb of the said town, and a tenement in the Abbey Ferriot; also all my household stuff, plate excepted, to bestow at her decease upon her children; also three silver tonns, three small silver wine cups and my second silver salt; also £400. To my son Thomas, all my lands before named at his mother's death, with reversion to my sons Daniel, Samuel and Michael and then to my right heirs. To my son Thomas, pastures near the Bott of Camery held of Mr. John Baker, a pasture called Brinthredinoke held of Mr. Roger ap Hugh, a pasture adjoining called Cane-worth, £100 and my best gelding or mare. To my son Daniel, £40 in the hands of his master, Mr. Robert Stephens, draper, and £160 to be paid him £40 a year. To sons Samuel and Michael £200 each, to be paid them £40 a year. To my brother John Lewis, 40 s. To my man Thos. Davyes, 5 marks. To my maids Lowry Hughes, 40 s., and Alice Parre, 20 s. To my boy servant John, 10 s. To the poor of Shrewsbury £5 (£1 to each parish). To my wife Susan, six best silver spoons. To my sister Prowde, 40 s. My brother Andrew Lewis owes me £100 and I remit half if he pay the other half punctually £40 a year [*sic*]. I owe my cousin Nathaniel Lewis 100 marks which his father left him and it is to be made up to £100. To my cousin Margaret Lewis, whom I owe very near £120, 40 s. to buy her apparel. To my cousins Mary Lewis and Debora Lewis, to whom I owe like sums, 40 s. to them also. To my cousin Sara Jones daughter, if

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\*Shropshire Archaeological Society, 2nd Series, 2: 259.

she live to the age of ten, £5. Residue to all my children at the discretion of their mother. Executors: wife Susan and son Daniel. Overseers: brother George Ireland and brother Andrew Lewis. Witnesses: William Banes, Samuell Lewis.\*

Children, baptized in Shrewsbury:

- i. THOMAS,<sup>3</sup> bapt. at St. Julian's Feb. 18, 1581/2; m. SARAH DUTTON, daughter of Rowland Dutton of Hatton, co. Chester, who was possibly buried at St. Julian's June 5, 1649. He was probably that Thomas Lewis who was a scholar at Shrewsbury School in 1591 and 1592. He was a churchwarden of St. Julian's in 1612, and was admitted to the Mercers' Company Oct. 8, 1613.

Children (possibly others):

1. *Edward*,<sup>4</sup> bapt. at St. Julian's June 21, 1607. He was executor of the will of his uncle Samuel Lewis in 1637, being called a clerk in that document.
2. *Mary*, "daughter of Mr. Thomas Lewis", buried at St. Julian's Aug. 3, 1649.

- ii. DANIEL, bapt. at St. Julian's May 31, 1584; m. at St. Alkmund's June 2, 1612, SARAH STEPHENS; buried at St. Julian's June 3, 1635. Possibly his widow was the Mrs. Sara Lewis who was buried at St. Julian's June 5, 1649. Daniolt Lewes, son of Thomas Lewes of Salop, yeoman, was apprenticed to Robert Stephens in 45 Elizabeth (1602-1603). He was admitted to the Drapers' Company in 1609, was a burgess of Shrewsbury and was elected bailiff of the town in 1629. He was a churchwarden of St. Julian's in 1626.

Children (possibly others):

1. *Thomas*,<sup>4</sup> bapt. at St. Alkmund's June 6, 1613.
2. *Robert*, bapt. at St. Alkmund's Oct. 16, 1614. A Robert Lewis m. at St. Julian's March 22, 1635, Blanche Corbet, who was buried at St. Julian's Nov. 19, 1675. The pedigree by Morris assigns this Robert to Thomas and Sarah (Dutton) Lewis, but there is no other evidence that Thomas had a son Robert. Robert, aged 17, son of Daniel Lewis, draper, was apprenticed to a member of the Drapers' Company in 1631. He was named in the will of his uncle Samuel Lewis in 1637.

3. *Joshua*, bapt. at St. Chad's March 21, 1618/9.

- iii. MARY, bapt. at St. Julian's May 29, 1586; m. WILLIAM KING, gentleman, Feb. 10, 1604.

- iv. SAMUEL, bapt. at St. Julian's Aug. 5, 1587; m. (1) MARY GARDNER, daughter of John Gardner of Shrewsbury; m. (2) ISABEL (MILWARD?); buried at St. Julian's May 9, 1637. He was in Shrewsbury School in 1600 and 1602, and was admitted to the Mercers' Company in 1613. He was a churchwarden of St. Julian's in 1618.

The will of Samuel Lewis of the town of Shrewsbury, gentleman, directs that he be buried in the church of St. Julian's. He left all his goods and chattels, both in his dwelling house and those in the custody of his mother-in-law Alice Milward of Mer-rinall in Shrewsbury and due to his wife Isabel under the will of her father, to be employed to pay his debts. To Robert Lewis, son of his brother Daniel, £5. To the three children of his brother Michael, £5 each. To his brother-in-law William King and his cousin Edward Lewis, £5. Executors: brother-in-law William King and nephew Edward Lewis, clerk. Witnesses: James Peddey, Daniel Porter, John Bennett. It was dated April 17, and proved June 10, 1637.† His children must have been otherwise provided for.

\*Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 30 Hayes.

†Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 94 Goare.



Children:

1. *Nehemiah*,<sup>4</sup> bapt. at St. Julian's April 25, 1620, and buried there May 12, 1648. As son of Samuel Lewis of Shrewsbury, gentleman, he matriculated at Oxford, from Brasenose College, July 24, 1635, aged 15, and received his B.A. from St. Alban's Hall June 18, 1639.
2. *Thomas*, bapt. at St. Mary's March 6, 1622. He was apprenticed in the Drapers' Company in 1640, as son of Samuel Lewis, late of Shrewsbury, mercer.
3. *Mary*, bapt. at St. Julian's April 13, 1632.
- v. *MICHAEL*, bapt. at St. Julian's Aug. 24, 1589; m. *ALICE EDWARDS*, daughter of Thomas Edwards of Greet and of the College, Shrewsbury, Esq., and sister of Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart.; buried at St. Julian's July 22, 1644. He was a scholar at Shrewsbury School in 1600, and was admitted to the Mercers' Company June 20, 1625. In 1638 he was an assistant or councillor of the town government under the charter granted by Charles I.

The will of Michael Lewis of Shrewsbury, gentleman, was made July 12, 1644, and proved Jan. 10, 1644/5. He directed that he be buried in the church or chancel of St. Julian's. To his wife Alice, £40 to be paid within four days of his death, three silver bowls, two silver salts, eight silver spoons valued at £12, the best bedstead and feather-bed and £5 to buy her a mourning gown. To his two children, Daniel Lewis and Anne Lewis, £50 each to be raised out of his brass, pewter, etc. Residue of all personal estate to his executor Mr. Lewis Davies. Witnesses: Launcelot Forster, Richard Hayward. Mr. Davies renounced probate and Alice Lewis, the widow, was granted administration. The will was sealed with an armorial seal, a quartered coat: 1 & 4, a chevron between three heads; 2 & 3, in chief (or on a chief) three roundels, in base an animal or bird.

Children:

1. *Thomas*, bapt. at St. Julian's Oct. 19, 1623; d. before 1644.
2. *Daniel*, bapt. at St. Julian's Dec. 6, 1627; buried in St. Julian's Feb. 26, 1655/6.
3. *Edward*, bapt. at St. Julian's Jan. 22, 1628/9; buried at St. Julian's Jan. 25, 1630/1.
4. *Anne*, living in 1644 and was probably the Mrs. Anne Lewis, spinster, buried at St. Julian's April 30, 1686.
- vi. *RICHARD*, bapt. at St. Mary's July 6, 1592; buried at St. Julian's Sept. 25, 1597.

4. *ANDREW*<sup>2</sup> *LEWIS* (*Lewis*<sup>1</sup> *ap Jevan*) was presumably born at Almer Park near Shrewsbury about 1550. His mother entered him in the third class of Shrewsbury School in 1562, and, if he remained there to complete his course, he may have known two boys who came to the school in 1564 and gained lasting fame at the gallant court of Queen Elizabeth — Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Fulk Greville. As "Andrew Lewys, son of Lewys ap Jevan and apprentice of George Prowde", his brother-in-law, he was admitted to the Drapers' Company of Shrewsbury in 1573\*, was a burgess of the town by 1582 and a bailiff in 1607. Andrew Lewis, draper, was listed in the General Muster of June 10, 22 Elizabeth (1580), as the possessor of a sword and dagger, and in the Muster of 1587 he, "gentleman", had "a bowe, a sheff of arrows and a

\*Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th Series, 11:143.

skull".\* He married about 1580 MARY HERRING, daughter of Mr. William Herring of Shrewsbury, vintner and draper. "Mr. Andrew Lewis one of the Aldermen of Salop" was buried at St. Mary's Sept. 31, 1617. "Mrs Mary, wife of Mr. Andrew Lewis" was buried at the same church Jan. 20, 1628/9.

The will or administration papers of Andrew Lewis were probably entered in the court of the Peculiar of St. Mary's, of which no records survive for this period.

Children:

- i. JANE,<sup>3</sup> bapt. at St. Julian's July 9, 1581; probably d. in infancy.
  - ii. ROBERT, admitted to the Drapers' Company in 1605; d. of the plague and buried at St. Mary's Oct. 21, 1607.
  - iii. MARY.<sup>†</sup>
  - iv. ELEANOR.
  5. v. THOMAS.
  - vi. SAMUEL, bapt. at St. Mary's Aug. 22, 1591; d. of the plague and buried at St. Mary's July 28, 1604.
  - vii. ELIZABETH, bapt. at St. Mary's May 27, 1593; probably d. before 1623.
5. THOMAS<sup>3</sup> LEWIS (*Andrew*,<sup>2</sup> *Lewis*<sup>1</sup> *ap Jevan*) was born in Shrewsbury in the 1580 decade. As he was a benefactor of Shrewsbury School in later life he was undoubtedly a pupil there, but he cannot be the Thomas Lewis, "gen. f. & h." (gentleman's son and heir) who was entered in 1599, as his elder brother Robert was alive in that year. However, boys named Thomas Lewis were in the school in 1600, 1603 and 1605 and some of these entries must refer to him. As Thomas Lewis, son of Andrew Lewis, draper, he was apprenticed to a member of the Drapers Company in 1607<sup>‡</sup>, but his principal business, after his apprenticeship ended, was that of vintner, or wine merchant. His grandfather Herring, who was a vintner, left no sons, but two of his grandsons, Thomas Lewis and Thomas Woley, who was also a vintner, probably inherited his business. In 1618/9 he was the owner or lessee of the Sextry, a tavern and inn in the Sextry Shut, managed by his partner George Cleeve who "lived there in good sorte and fashion".§ The Sextry, now known as the Golden Cross, is still one of the taverns of Shrewsbury. As a burgess of the town he was called Thomas Lewis, vintner, in 1619, and Thomas Lewis, draper, in 1620. It was in 1625 that he, vintner, was listed among the benefactors of Shrewsbury School.

Thomas Lewis and ELIZABETH MARSHALL were married at St. Chad's on August 29, 1618. By this marriage he must have added to the not inconsiderable means which had come

\**Ibid.*, 2nd Series, 2:259; 3:114.

<sup>†</sup>She and her sister Eleanor were named in the Herring pedigree in the visitation of Shropshire of 1623.

<sup>‡</sup>Shropshire Archaeological Society, 50: 1.

§*Cleeve vs. Price*, Court of Requests, Bundle 35, part III, 1618/9. The papers in this suit, in the Public Record Office, London, read by Col. Charles E. Banks, gave the initial clue to the location of Thomas Lewis and George Cleeve in Shrewsbury.



to him as his father's only son when Andrew Lewis died in 1617.

When and how Lewis became interested in emigration to New England is, of course, unknown. Capt. Richard Bonython, the son of a Cornish squire and later Lewis's associate, may well have known Sir Ferdinando Gorges during his many years of command at Plymouth, and Gorges was an outstanding advocate of colonial expansion in America. Bonython's mother was born Eleanor Millington and spent her last years with Millington kinsmen in Shrewsbury where she was buried at St. Chad's on January 10, 1628/9. Bonython, visiting his mother, may have excited interest in Sir Ferdinando's transatlantic plans, and it does not require much imagination to see Capt. Bonython, Thomas Lewis, Arthur Mackworth, George Cleeve and possibly Michael Mitton, all of whom became great resident landowners in Maine, seated around a table in the Setry, deep in discussion of their coming adventure.

On February 12, 1629, the Council for the Affairs of New England in America, otherwise known as The Plymouth Company, granted by patent to Thomas Lewis, gentleman, and Capt. Richard Bonython a tract of land on the north side of the Saco river in what was known as the Province of Maine, extending four miles from the mouth of the river and eight miles inland. Of Lewis the patent states that he "hath already been at the charge to transport himself and others to take a view of New England . . . for the bettering of his experience in advancing of a Plantation," and so it is fair to presume that he had some previous knowledge of his future estate.\*

June 28, 1631, found Mr. Lewis arrived from England and entering into the possession of his property, livery of seisin being given by Mr. Edward Hilton of New Hampshire, one of the several commissioners nominated in the patent by the Council. Mr. Lewis then proceeded, in his turn, as attorney for the Council, to give Mr. Hilton possession under his patent to Piscataqua, in New Hampshire, which document he probably brought from England with his own. The exact location of Mr. Lewis's residence is uncertain, but it is probable that he lived on Rendezvous Point near the old graveyard in the house which was later the property of his son-in-law, Lieut. Gibbins. Richard Vines, who had received a similar patent for land on the south side of the Saco river, had settled upon his grant in 1630, building his house at Winter Harbor, now known as Biddeford Pool, and surrounding himself with a goodly number of planters. The patents on both banks of the river were known by its name, Saco. The Plymouth Company did not send out a governor to ad-

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\*The original patent is among the manuscripts in the library of the Maine Historical Society.

minister the affairs of the colony. The planters seem to have taken matters into their own hands, however, and to have entered into an agreement or "combination", the terms of which have not survived, which constituted the basis of self-government, the document embodying it being in the custody of Mr. Lewis.

In 1635, the Council, after granting a patent to Sir Ferdinando Gorges which included within its limits all of their former jurisdiction, gave up their charter to the throne. The new over-lord, calling his province New Somersetshire, appointed Capt. William Gorges its governor, and granted commissions as counsellors to the most prominent patentees and gentlemen then residing within its borders, among them Mr. Lewis. The new government, sitting also as a court of law, convened "in the house of Capt. Richard Bonython in Saco, this 25th day of March, 1636, present, Capt. Richard Bonython, Capt. William Gorges, Capt. Cammock, Mr. Henry Jocelyn, Mr. Thomas Purchase, Edward Godfrey, and Thomas Lewis, Gents." The session seems to have been a stormy one for Mr. Lewis. He and Capt. Bonython had had a dispute with Mrs. Joan Vines, the wife of the Winter Harbor patentee, who was apparently abroad at the time, in regard to the title to one of the islands in the river. The court dealt with the case as follows: "To the request of Mrs. Joan Vines, and an order of Sir Ferdinando Gorges as per the same at large appeareth, and other circumstances us inducing, concerning the difference between Capt. Richard Bonython and Mr. Thomas Lewis against Mrs. Joan Vines, concerning the planting of corn on the island where she planted formerly, and an order left by her husband how to plant: It is ordered for the preservation of the public peace and the general good of the country, that Mrs. Joan Vines shall peaceably plant what she hath formerly planted and what more she can plant. Also Capt. Richard Bonython and Mr. Thomas Lewis to plant what they can except where Mrs. Vines planteth and for trial of the title to said island, to rest till further trial may be made thereof, and this we register, ratify and confirm, although Mr. Thomas Lewis did opprobriously, in open court, lacerate and tear an order made to that purpose." On the third day of court Mr. Lewis brought suit for slander against Mr. Thomas Williams, and Williams was bound to answer at the next term, under a penalty of £100. The adverse decision on the Vines case seems to have incensed Mr. Lewis against the new government. He retained possession of the old combination, quite possibly opposing it to the authority of Capt. Gorges, for under the date February 9, 1636/7, we find the court ordering "that Mr. Thomas Lewis shall appear the next court day at the now dwelling house of Thomas Williams, there to



answer his contempt, and to show cause why he will not deliver up the Combination belonging to us."

Mr. Lewis also appeared before the same session of the court, of which he still remained an official, first as defendant in an action by John Richmond for trespass, and second, in what appears to have been an issue of veracity with Clement Greenway. Greenway's affidavit states that on "the 5th July 1635 Mr. Thomas Lewis did hyre the said Greenway his servant called Peter Hogg till the midst of March following, and the said Lewis was to pay this deponent seaven£ for his servants hyre, and this deponent saith that he did not promise that the said Hogg could caulk boats very well." This case went against Mr. Lewis, and he had to pay damages of £4.\*

Mr. Lewis died between 1637 and 1640, probably before 1639, as his name does not appear on the list of Counsellors appointed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges after the confirmation of his patent by a royal charter in that year. The court of 1640 ordered that "Francis Robinson executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Lewis, late of this plantation, deceased, upon the delivery of the goods and chattels now in his custody belonging to the said testator, unto his creditors, shall be allowed of such reasonable charges as have been by him expended upon two of the children of said testator since his death." The will is not filed or recorded among the Maine probate records, and a search in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, where a colonial will might possibly be filed, has been productive of no result. Mr. Robinson, the executor, was a man of some importance, being a magistrate of the province in 1645.

Mr. Lewis's widow, Elizabeth Lewis, survived him only a short time. From the letter of Rev. Richard Gibson to Gov. Winthrop, from which quotations are made later, it would seem probable that she and her daughters did not join the patentee in Maine until 1637. Her name appears in a partition agreement, dividing a portion of the patent, dated October 8, 1640, entered into by Capt. Bonython individually and with Francis Robinson, as "Executors In Trust for Ye last will & Testament of Elizabeth Lewis", and "Elizabeth and Judeth the daughters of the above named Elizabeth Lewis." From this document we are able to determine that Mr. Lewis left his Maine estate to his wife, who in her turn left it by will in trust to Capt. Bonython and Robinson for her two daughters. Her will is also missing.

Children, baptized at St. Chad's:†

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\*Province and Court Records of Maine, Maine Historical Society, 1928, I:5.

†Correcting "The Ancestry of Charity Haley," Walter G. Davis, 1916, pp. 54-5.

- i. MARY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. June 28, 1619; m. in Saco in 1638 REV. RICHARD GIBSON. Richard Gibson, A.B., Magdalen College, Oxford, was a Church of England clergyman who had been sent out in 1636 by Mr. Robert Trelawny of Plymouth to guard the spiritual welfare of his plantation at Richmond's Island, several miles to the eastward of Saco. He found it impossible to agree, however, with Mr. Winter, the manager of the Trelawny patent, although he seems to have gained the confidence and friendship of the fishermen and planters, and he was soon devoting a part of his labors to the Saco settlement. In 1637 he is stated in the court records of New Somerset to hold an order settling "the controversies about the Island", which probably refers to the dispute between Mrs. Vines and Lewis and Bonython. His marriage with Mary Lewis does not seem to have been the result of a very romantic attachment. Writing from Richmond's Island on Jan. 14, 1638(9) to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay, he says "By the providence of God and the counsell of friends, I have lately marryed Mary, daughter of Mr. Tho. Lewis of Saco, which marriage was thought a fitt meanes for the closing of differences and settling an order both for religion & govermt in these Plantations. Howbeit, so it is for the present, that some troublous spirits, out of miss-affection, others, as is supposed for hire, have cast an aspersion upon her, & generally avouch that shee so behaved her selfe in the shipp which brought her from England hither some 2 yeares agoe, that the block was reaved at the mayne yard to have duckt her, and that she was kept close in the ships cabin 48 houres, for shelter and rescue, which tends to her utter infemy, the greif of her freinds and my great infamy and hinderance. . . . My humble suite to your Wo<sup>pp</sup> is . . . that you would please to call before you George Burdett of Boston, shoemaker, Anne his wife, and others whom they can name, which came over in the ship with her, and examine them of these things whereof she is accused. . . . I married the mayd upon long demurres, by advize of friends, and if these imputations be justly charged upon her, I shall reverence God's afflicting hand, and possesse my selfe in patience under God's chastiseing. If false, both shee and many shall have cause to blesse God for you, and for that govermt which shineth from you to us. . . . Richard Gibsonn, min<sup>r</sup> of the Gospell at Richmond Island & Saco."

One of the troublous spirits was undoubtedly John Bonython, the only son of the Captain, who gave the colony constant trouble and was finally outlawed in 1645 by the Provincial Court in which his father sat as a magistrate. In the court held in June 1640, Richard and Mary Gibson sued John Bonython for slander, charging that, in addition to making scandalous charges against Mrs. Gibson, he had on April 28th, 1640, in the house of Thomas Lewis, deceased, called Mr. Gibson "a base priest, a base knave, a base fellow." The plaintiffs obtained a verdict, the damages being assessed at £6: 6s: 8d. At the same session John Bonython sued Mr. Gibson for debt, declaring that he owed him £5 on a bill due May 1, which Mr. Gibson, through his attorney, Francis Robinson, the executor of his father-in-law's estate, partly acknowledged, and asked that the matter be referred to arbitration. Mr. George Cleaves and Mr. Arthur Mackworth were appointed arbitrators and Mr. Gibson's corn, growing in Saco, was pledged as security for the payment of their award. By 1640 or 1641 Mr. Gibson left Richmond's Island and Saco and became first minister of the settlement at Piscataqua. Here, however, he came into conflict with Puritan Massachusetts. As Governor Winthrop says, "He being wholly addicted to the hierachy and discipline of England . . . did marry and baptize at the Isle of



Shoals which was found within our jurisdiction." Gibson further increased the dislike of the Governor by writing his colleague, Rev. Mr. Larkham of Dover, denying the title of Massachusetts, and when later in the year he arrived in Boston, being apparently about to sail for England or some other colony, he was thrown into jail, where he remained until he acknowledged the charges and threw himself on the mercy of the court, "whereupon, in regard he was a stranger and was to depart the country in a few days, he was discharged without any fine or other punishment."

- ii. SUSANNA, bapt. Nov. 2, 1620; no further record.
- iii. MARGARET, bapt. April 22, 1622; no further record.
- iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. April 7, 1623; m., presumably in Saco, ROBERT HEYWOOD, planter, of the parish of St. Thomas, Barbadoes. He may also have been a native of Shrewsbury, where Heywood was not an uncommon name. Elizabeth Heywood inherited from her father and mother a joint title with her sister Judith in the patent at Saco. Her brother-in-law James Gibbins managed her Maine property for several years under a power of attorney\* but eventually the entire Lewis half of the patent vested in Mrs. Gibbins, presumably through the purchase of Mrs. Heywood's interest. Robert Heywood died before 1680.

Elizabeth Heywood of the Town of St. Michael in the Island of Barbadoes, widow and relict of Robert Heywood of the parish of St. Thomas, planter, deceased, made her will Jan. 10, 1680, and it was proved Oct. 23, 1682. To her son-in-law Thomas Hase and Elizabeth his wife, she left a piece of land and a house on Palmetto street in St. Michael's. To her son-in-law William Charles and Martha his wife, a piece of land and a house on Palmetto street in St. Michael's. To her son John Heywood, a piece of land with new houses thereon. To her sons Robert and Thomas Heywood, equally, her dwelling-house wherein she was living, with land and out-buildings. To her son Nathaniel Heywood, a house and land on Palmetto street in St. Michael's. To her son Richard Heywood, a negro boy named Daniel. To her daughter Martha Charles, and, after Martha's death, to the testator's granddaughters Elizabeth Hayes, Frances Charles and Katherine Heywood, a negro girl named Tabby. To her daughter Hester Orpen, a feather bed and bolster, to be delivered to her after the death of her husband John Orpen, and not before. To her grandson Richard Heywood, son of her eldest son Richard Heywood, mariner, a piece of plate "to be sent home". To her daughter Hester Orpen, £3 in case she should be in want and under certain conditions. Executors: son-in-law Thomas Hase, son John Heywood.

Children:

- 1. *Elizabeth Heywood*, m. before 1680 Thomas Hayes of Barbadoes.
- 2. *Martha Heywood*, m. before 1680 William Charles of Barbadoes.
- 3. *Richard Heywood*, mariner, married and the father of a son, Richard, in 1680.
- 4. *John Heywood*, m. Aug. 12, 1677, Mr. John Heywood and Mrs. Mary Whitehead; children bapt. 1681-1688 in Barbadoes. A John Heywood was Chief Marshal of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for the parishes of St. James and St. Thomas in 1699, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1704.
- 5. *Hester Heywood*, m. (1) before 1680, apparently against her mother's wishes, John Orpen. In 1680 John Orpen and wife had 3 hired servants and apprentices, 2 bought servants and 5 negroes. Mr. John Orpen was buried Nov. 6, 1696. As

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\*York Deeds, 11: 5.

Mrs. Hester Orpen, she m. (2) Nov. 21, 1701, Mr. Richard Turner.

In his will, dated Nov. 19, 1687, Thomas Lewis Esq., of the parish of Christ Church, Barbadoes, left to Hester, wife of John Orpin, an annuity of £15 sterling during her natural life. That the testator was a Lewis of the Shrewsbury stock, and a cousin in some degree of Elizabeth (Lewis) Heywood is an inescapable conclusion.\*

6. *Robert Heywood*, m. Mary ——— and had daughter Susanna bapt. Jan. 21, 1681; buried Oct. 23, 1694 in Barbadoes.
7. *Thomas Heywood*, m. Nov. 23, 1680 Mary Harding; children bapt. 1687–1699. She must be the Mary Heywood of St. Philip's parish, widow, who made her will Feb. 4, 1729, proved Aug. 19, 1730, naming sons Harding, Richard, John and Nathaniel Heywood, daughters Elizabeth and Mary Heywood, grandson Thomas Heywood and the children of her son Richard Heywood. She directs that her dwelling be the home of all the children during minority, but, as it is impossible that any of her own children were minors in 1729, she must have included the grandchildren. Of the sons, Richard Heywood of St. Michael's parish, wheelwright, made his will May 21, 1730, proved March 8, 1735/6, naming his wife Prudence (Prudence Hart, married Oct. 10, 1714), and children Thomas (an acre of land at St. Philip's, given me by the last will of my mother Mary Heywood), John, Robert, Richard, Charles, Elizabeth and Margaret Heywood, and his brothers John Heywood and Richardson Hart. Nathaniel Heywood of Christ Church, planter, made his will Oct. 22, 1735, proved April 22, 1736, naming his brothers Harding, Richard and John Heywood, his sisters Elizabeth ("one black heifer now at Rendevous

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\*Thomas Lewis, Lieut. Col. of Col. Christopher Lyne's regiment, and a member of the Royal Council of Barbadoes at the time of his death, made his will Nov. 19, 1687, and it was proved in Barbadoes on June 12, 1690. To his wife Joan Lewis he left an annual income of £400, to be raised out of two plantations with the land, negroes and buildings thereunto belonging, in the parishes of Christ Church and St. Philip's. Also to his wife, the sole use of three rooms in the house wherein he was living, *i.e.*, the chamber over the porch, the great room or chamber and the room with the balcony adjoining, with free passage to and from the same. Also to his wife, two negro men, Matthias and Lawrence, a boy Tony, and six women, Sarah, Joane, Nicho, Jonney, old Winney and young Winney, all being house negroes. "And where as I have an Estate in the Kingdom of England consisting either in Land Tenement hereditaments goods and chattels readie money or moneys put out to Interest either in my own name or in trust for me," I do hereby give this estate to my beloved wife Joan Lewis. To Hester, wife of John Orpin, an annuity of fifteen pounds sterling during her natural life. To Elizabeth Dillon, now living with him, maintenance until she is 21 or married, at which time £15. If his wife is enceinte, the entire estate in Barbadoes to the child. Sole executrix: wife Joan Lewis. Witnesses: (Major) John Dempster, (Capt.) John Adams, (Lieut. Col.) Tobias Frere, (Mr.) Christopher Lytcott, James Mowatt. In depositions made by the witnesses it appeared that Lewis had "brothers" John Dorne and Tobias Frere and a "cousin" Thomas Sutton. Either Mrs. Lewis was in England at the time of her husband's death or she went there immediately afterward, for she applied for and got administration on her husband's estate from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Nov. 18, 1689, until such time as she could produce his will, the letters being addressed to "Joan Lewis widow relict of Thomas Lewis, Esquire, one of the councillors in the Island of Barbadoes." As stated above, the will was not proved in Barbadoes until June 12, 1690, whereupon it must have been sent to Mrs. Lewis who proved it in London in October 1690. The will is not on file or recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and possibly it is buried among the papers of a suit in Chancery involving the estate in England.

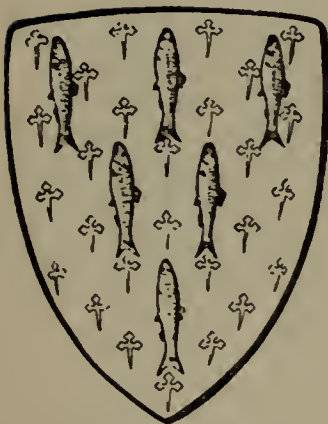
Lieut. Col. Thomas Lewis had married Joan Frere at Christ Church on Jan. 13, 1687, the year in which he made his will. She was a daughter of John and Ann Frere and had been baptized in Barbadoes on Oct. 1, 1663. Lieut. Col. Tobias Frere was her brother and her sister Anne Frere had married at Christ Church on Aug. 22, 1678, John Dorne, which accounts for the "brothers" Frere and Dorne mentioned in the affidavits. The "cousin" Thomas Sutton was probably a son of John Sutton and Margaret Lewis who were married March 18, 1669. Whether Thomas and Margaret Lewis were native Barbadians or whether they had come from England is not known. A Thomas and Mary Lewis had a son Thomas baptized at Christ Church on Aug. 11, 1645, who may possibly have been the future councillor. This earlier Thomas Lewis, gentleman and merchant, was a great landowner as the Barbadoes deeds, 1640–1654, testify. Some of his deeds were witnessed by a man of the very Salopian name of Eyton. Lewis could very well be that Thomas,



plantation", doubtless named by his grandmother for her father's home on the Saco river in Maine) and Mary, his nephew Robert Heywood, his niece Margaret Heywood, and John, Richard, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, James and Prudence, children of his brother Richard Heywood.

8. *Nathaniel Heywood*, Mr. Nathaniel Heywood m. Mrs. Alice Homeyard Nov. 11, 1683; Mr. Nathaniel Heywood buried Sept. 6, 1704; children bapt. 1686-1691/2. He was a merchant in 1683 when he and his brother Richard, mariner, sold their share in their father's plantation and his slaves and negro children to their brother-in-law Thomas Hayes.\*
- v. ANDREW, bapt. Feb. 22, 1624/5, and buried Nov. 15, 1625, at St. Mary's.
- vi. JUDITH, bapt. Oct. 23, 1626; m. in Saco about 1646 JAMES GIBBINS. From her many Maine families can trace descent..†
- vii. ANDREW, bapt. March 25, 1628; d. young.

#### HERRING, of SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE



HERRING ARMS

The Herring family of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, of which Thomas Lewis' mother was a member, had its origin in Coventry, co. Warwick, from which city William Herring came to Shrewsbury about 1550. There is no Herring pedigree in the official visitations of Shropshire of 1584 and 1623 at the College of Arms, but one appears in the copies of each of these visitations which are in the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum and which are used as the basis for "The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623", published by the Harleian Society.

The first of these is Harleian ms. 1396, in which the Herring pedigree is on folio 164b. This manuscript was written by John Withie, a painter who accompanied the two deputy heralds, Robert Tresswell (Somerset) and Augustine Vincent (Rouge Croix) when they were in Shropshire viewing the arms and pedigrees of the Shropshire gentry, and the information contained therein is at least contemporary. The second pedigree is in Harleian ms. 1241, on folio 143. This is a copy by Thomas Hanford of Wigmore, made in 1661, of the visitation of Shropshire made in 1584 by Richard Lee (Richmond), marshal to Clarenceux, copied and *augmented* by Jacob Chaloner of London in 1620. Obviously the Herring pedigree is an *augmentation*, which does not diminish its relative credibility. A third Herring pedigree is included in the vast collection of genealogies of Shropshire families made by Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury in the early nineteenth century and now in the possession of Leonard Peele, Esq. These three pedigrees, which vary

slightly in unimportant details, form the skeleton of the following account of the Herrings, which by good fortune can be clothed with much corroborative evidence from the public records.

The Herring arms, doubtless assumed without formality, are given in both of these Harleian manuscripts, and also in the extraordinary heraldic manuscript in the library of Shrewsbury School in which Robert Owen, gentleman, collected "the arms of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury" before his death in 1632. Few of these coats would pass the tests of the College of Arms, but they demonstrate a step in the process by which wealthy merchant families gradually rose to the status of gentry, through the consent of their fellows, the acquisition of country property and the assumption of arms, their pretensions being, perhaps, regularized at the next visitation of the heralds. The Herring coat, as given by Owen and by Withie, is *Azure*, semée of cross crosslets, six herrings hauriant, *or*.

1. WILLIAM HERRING, of Allesley, co. Warwick,\* was presumably born about 1460. He married, according to the pedigrees, Alice Pickering. Allesley is a parish about two miles west of Coventry.

#### Children:

2. i. RICHARD.<sup>2</sup>
- ii. DOROTHY, m. Roger Cotton of Whitechurch, co. Salop, draper. In the Cotton pedigree in the visitation of Shropshire, Harleian ms. 1396, Roger Cotton is stated to have been the third son of Thomas Cotton of Whitchurch Coton and Alkington whose brother William Cotton was an alderman of Coventry. William Cotton, corvisor, witnessed the will of Richard Herring, Dorothy Herring's brother, in 1544, and Thomas Cotton, corvisor, received a legacy therein.†
- ? iii. THOMAS. Thomas Heryng, draper, of Coventry, who made his will on January 7, 1536/7, naming Mr. Richard Herynge a supervisor, was undoubtedly a member of this family and may have been a son of William Herring although he does not call Richard brother. He commends his soul to Almighty God, our Lady St. Mary and all the holy company of Heaven, and directs that his body be buried in Trinity church. To the high altar, 12d. To the altar of John, 4d. To our Lady's altar, 4d. To the altar of Corpus Christi, 4s. To the reparation of the church of Holy Trinity and for his burial there, 8d. To either of the mother churches, 2s. To either of the friars, 3s. 4d. To the craft of the drapers, 4d. To the craft of the butchers, 4d. I will to have a priest to sing for my soul and all Christian souls at Jesus altar at Trinity church for the space of a whole year and he is to sing once in the week a dirge and mass of requiem and also a mass of the five wounds, and he is to have for his wages £5: 6: 8. To Agnes Johnson, his servant, a black gown, lined, and 13s. 4d. To Thomas Banbroke, a mattress, a pair of sheets and a coverlet. To every servant in his house, 4d. To Margaret Herynge, his wife, a messuage which lyeth in the city of Coventry with all the appurtenances in Spone Street for her life, and on her departing to put it to what use it

\*"Owsley minor" in Harleian ms. 1396 and in the Joseph Morris pedigree, and "Owsley major" in Harleian ms. 1241.

†Dorothy Herring appears in Mr. Morris's pedigree only.



shall please her so that their souls be prayed for, the souls of their parents and all Christian souls. Residue to wife Margaret, executrix. To Mr. Richard Herynge and Richard Kyenyng, supervisors, 3s. 4d. each. Witnesses: William Weit, Curat, John Brown, Robert Andros, with others. Proved March 8, 1536/7.\*

2. RICHARD<sup>2</sup> HERRING (*William*<sup>1</sup>) was presumably born in Coventry about 1490. He married Margaret Carrington, according to all three of our pedigrees.

Richard Herring, mercer, was sheriff of Coventry in 1517, bailiff a year later, mayor of the city in 1527, master of Trinity Guild in 1529 and a member of the city corporation in 1542.†

The will of Richard Hearing of Coventry, mercer, was made April 19 and proved October 13, 1544. He directs that he be buried in Trinity church in Coventry in the south aisle under St. Anne's chapel. He makes bequests to various altars, to the mother church and to several craft guilds. To his daughter Dorothy, £13: 6: 8, part in plate and household stuff and part in money, at the discretion of his executrix. To every of his other children, £10 each at twenty-one. To his daughter Elizabeth, one plain piece of silver and three silver spoons on her day of marriage. To his wife Margeret, all lands and tenements called free charter land in the lordship of Allesley until his son and heir Julynes be twenty-one years of age, then Julynes is to enjoy the same, with remainder for lack of heirs to the testator's son William. To his wife, his copy lands in Allesley for life, and then his son William shall have a tenement in the east end of Allesley in the tenancy of John Bradesall, his son John shall have a parcel of land called "the hudds" and his daughter Dorothy shall have a parcel of land called Ardens. Julynes, his son and heir, shall have all the residue of the copy lands after the death of the testator's wife. To his son William Hearing, a messuage in the town of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, called "the sign of the bear." To Sir John Carrington, priest, a black gown. To his godson Richard Smyth, a silver spoon with a gilt image. To every woman servant, a kerchief of cloth. To William Ligh, his bay gelding. To Thomas Coton, corvisor, three yards of black cloth. To Trinity Church, two streamers. To Allesley church, two streamers. To the church wardens of Allesley, 4s. out of a piece of land in Allesley called "hormesche". To Master Cuthbert Joyner, 5s. To William Holbach of Fillongley, three yards of black cloth at 13s. 4d. To John Mylnor, bailiff of Allesley, three yards of black cloth at 13s. 4d. To the said William Holbach 5s. yearly "that he shalbe a frynd & counsayler to my wyfe and chyl dren." To John Hill of Counden, 3s. 4d. yearly for ten years. Twelve poor men shall bear twelve

\*Lichfield Probate Registry.

†"Trinity Guild of Coventry", Dugdale Society, 1944, p. 93.

tapers containing a pound of wax at his funeral and every of them shall have 4d. Residue to wife Margaret, executrix. Supervisors: Mr. Cuthbert Joyner, mercer, William Holbach of Fillongley, John Milner of Allesley. Witnesses: Rich<sup>d</sup> Warner, barber, William Cotton, corvisor, William Lighe, surgeon, with divers others.

Children:

- i. DOROTHY.<sup>3</sup>
- ii. ELIZABETH.
- iii. JULYNES.\*
- 3. iv. WILLIAM.
- v. JOHN.

3. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> HERRING (*Richard*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>), a minor in 1545 and married by 1556, was born about 1530, presumably in Coventry. He left his native city and settled in Shrewsbury, co. Salop, where he became a vintner or wine merchant. There he married by 1556 Elizabeth Mackworth, daughter of Arthur Mackworth, lord of the manor of Meole Brace, a few miles from the city.†

The Mackworth family of Shropshire, a branch of the Mackworths of Mackworth, co. Derby, and unquestionably of "gentle blood", is surprisingly not included in the visitations of Shropshire of 1584 and 1623. Coming to Shropshire in the fifteenth century the Mackworths acquired the manor of Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, and engaged in the trade and civic activities of that town, apprenticing their sons to drapers and vintners. The Arthur Mackworth whose

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\*Either Julines or John Herring was the father, or more probably the grandfather, of the eminent Puritan divine, Rev. Julines Herring, who was born at Flambere Mayre, co. Montgomery, in 1582. His family returned to Coventry in 1585. He was educated by Mr. Perkin, the minister at Morechurch, co. Salop, and at the grammar school at Coventry, and entered Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, when he was fifteen. After obtaining his M.A. he returned to Coventry where he studied divinity under Humphrey Fenn, vicar of Holy Trinity, took orders from an Irish bishop and became a popular preacher in Coventry. Obtaining the living of Calke, co. Derby, he remained there eight years, attracting so many hearers that the church would not hold them, but was compelled to resign the living because of his scruples as to ceremonies. In 1618 he went to Shrewsbury, hired the Drapers's hall for meetings and was appointed lecturer at St. Alkmund's. He was watched by spies but escaped persecution by the ecclesiastical courts, although Archbishop Laud is reported to have said that he "would pickle that Herring of Shrewsbury". While at Shrewsbury he is said to have refused several offers of a pastorate in New England. Complaints were finally lodged against him and the Bishop of Lichfield, although sympathetic, was obliged to suspend him. After instructing from house to house in Cheshire, he accepted an invitation to become co-pastor of the English church at Amsterdam in 1636. He had much difficulty in escaping from England and did not arrive in Amsterdam until September, 1637, where he was warmly welcomed by the magistrates of the city who paid the expenses of his journey. He died in Amsterdam March 28, 1644, "a hard student, a solid and judicious divine and in life a pattern of good works." He had married, when at Calke, a Miss Gellibrand, daughter of the English pastor at Flushing, Holland, by whom he had thirteen children. (Dictionary of National Biography.)

Some member of this Herring family, possibly one of Rev. Julines Herring's sons, emigrated to Jamaica where a Col. Julines Herring was a wealthy planter in the eighteenth century and is an ancestor of the Earl of Halifax, the former British Ambassador to the United States.

†This marriage is given in both of the Herring pedigrees in Harleian mss. 1241 and 1396 which were drawn up when at least one son-in-law (Thomas Wolley) and many grandchildren of William Herring were living in Shrewsbury, and, although it does not appear in the Mackworth pedigrees in which few daughters are entered, it is most probable.



daughter Elizabeth married William Herring would seem to be the Arthur Mackworth whose wife was Mary Barker, according to Mr. Joseph Morris's account of the family. A later Arthur Mackworth was a neighbor, associate, and presumably a cousin, of Herring's grandson, Thomas Lewis, in Maine in 1630.

In 1563 William Herringe of Shrewsbury, vintner, son of Richard Herringe of Coventry, was admitted a burgess of the town and his children's names and ages were recorded. They were Margaret, aged six, Mary, aged five, Elizabeth, aged two, and Eleanor, six months old.\* On April 19, 13 Elizabeth (1572), William Heringe, son of Richard Heringe, late of Coventry, was admitted to the Drapers Company, the principal trade guild of Shrewsbury, on payment of a fine or fee of £10.† He was the elected one of the two bailiffs of the town in 1580. In a general muster roll, taken June 10, 22 Elizabeth (1581), Herring was listed as the possessor of armor consisting of a bill, a sallett, a pair of splints and a jacke. In another muster roll of 1587, in which the names of the citizens were given under the heading of their trade companies, William Heringe, gent., appears among the drapers, possessing in armor a corslet and a pike furnished.‡ This was the year in which the Armada threatened, after the "singeing of the King of Spain's beard" at Cadiz.

Herring's first wife died before 1578/9 when at St. Julian's church in Shrewsbury "William Herryng and Beatrydge Higgons" were married on February 24. She was the daughter of George Higgins, who was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1584.§ "Beatryche, wyffe of Wm Herringe, gent.", was buried at St. Julian's on August 15, 1586. His third marriage took place at the same church on October 7, 1587, the bride being "Ellnor Jones, wydd." She was the daughter of John Hancocks and widow of Thomas Jones.||

William died late in 1593. Administration of the goods and chattels of William Hering, late of Shrewsbury, deceased, was granted to George Taylor on December 5, 1593, and an inventory of £40: 11: 7 was taken two days later by Edward Lloyd, Richard Teggyne, Myles Puller and Thomas Lloyd.¶ Presumably he had disposed of his property by marriage settlements and gifts to his daughters before his death.

"Ellnor Herringe, wyddowe," was buried at St. Julian's on December 25, 1600.

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\*Shrewsbury Burgess Roll, edited by H. E. Forrest, Shrewsbury. 1924.

†Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th Series, 11: 142.

‡*Ibid.* 2nd Series, 2: 259; 3: 114.

§The Herring pedigree by Joseph Morris.

||*Ibid.*

¶Lichfield Probate Registry.

## Children, by first wife:

- i. Margaret,<sup>4</sup> b. about 1557; m. Robert Churley of Boulde.\*
- ii. Mary, b. about 1558; m. Andrew Lewis of Shrewsbury (*see Lewis*).
- iii. Elizabeth, b. about 1561; m. Thomas Wolley of Shrewsbury, son of Ralph Wolley of Minshull Vernon, co. Chester. Wolley was a vintner, possibly succeeding to his father-in-law's business, and was a bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1611. She was buried at St. Julian's on Nov. 26, 1620, and he on Nov. 15, 1628.
- iv. Eleanor, b. about 1563; m. Francis Yonge.†
- v. Jane, m. Ralph Dannett.‡
- vi. Ralph.||
- vii. Magdalen, m. Richard Fawkeners.¶
- viii. Sara, d. *s.p.*

## MARSHALL, of SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE



MARSHALL ARMS

Marshall is not an uncommon name in England and there were Marshall families in Shrewsbury and the surrounding Shropshire parishes from a very early period. In 21 Henry III, on the morrow of St. Edmund, a fine was recorded between Henry Bozsard, plaintiff, and Ralph Marshall, tenant of three bovates of land and appurtenances in the parish of Bureton.§ In 1444 Richard Marshall was elected one of a council or board of assistants to the bailiffs of Shrewsbury. The sixteenth century finds several Marshalls in local religious offices. Richard Marshall *alias* Baker resigned as Abbot of Shrewsbury in 1529, while, when the collegiate body of St. Chad's church in Shrewsbury was dissolved by the act of 1 Edward VI (1547), two of the ousted prebendaries were Richard Marshall and William Marshall. John Marshall was curate of St. Chad's from 1553 to 1558. In 1529/30 the heirs of Thomas Marshall were tenants of the Drapers Company "of serten grounde one saint Johns hyll," then in occupancy of Thomas Donne.\*

A pedigree of the Marshall family with which we are concerned appears in the great genealogical collections of Joseph Morris, the indefatigable Shrewsbury antiquary of the early nineteenth century, and is as follows.

At first glance the first generation of the pedigree looked extremely traditional, but it has been possible to prove it completely by public records.

\*So given in the Joseph Morris pedigree, but "Churley de Vulle" in Harleian ms. 1396, and "Churle of Onley" in Harleian ms. 1241.

†"Elianora ux. Fransisci Yonge" in Harleian ms. 1396.

‡"Jana nupta Rad'o Danat 5 fil." in Harleian ms. 1396.

||He appears only in Joseph Morris's pedigree, and, if he existed, presumably died in infancy.

¶"Magdalena ux. Ricardi Fawkeners" in Harleian ms. 1396.

§Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th Series, 4:166.

\*"History of Shrewsbury", Owen and Blakeway, I: 215; II: 203; Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th Series; 8: 55; 9: 266.

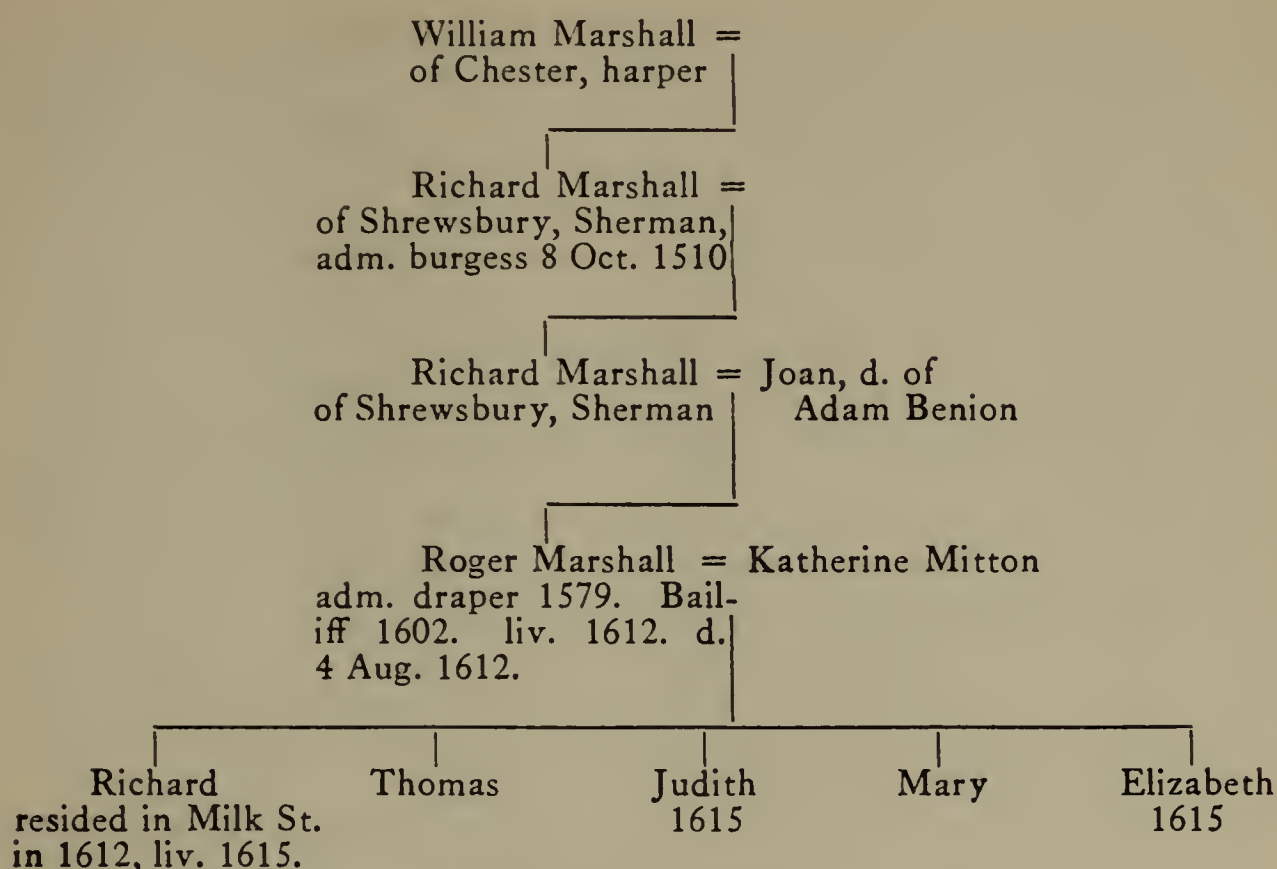




HOME OF THE MARSHALL FAMILY OF SHREWSBURY







1. WILLIAM MARSHALL of Chester, harper, was possibly a musician attached to the cathedral choir. He was presumably born between 1450 and 1460 and may have been a native of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, where there had been Marshalls living from very early times, with strong church connections.

Child:

2. i. RICHARD.<sup>2</sup>

2. RICHARD<sup>2</sup> MARSHALL (*William*<sup>1</sup>) was presumably born in Chester about the year 1485. He was admitted a burgess of the town of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, on October 8, 1510, the record on the Shrewsbury Guild Merchant Roll reading as follows: "Ricardus Marshall de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Willelmi Marshall de Comitatu Cestrie harper admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium quasi etatis trium quartiorum unius Anni qui quidem Johannes ab hoc libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus."\*

Children:

- i. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> b. about 1509/10.
3. ii. RICHARD.

3. RICHARD<sup>3</sup> MARSHALL (*Richard*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>) was presumably born in Shrewsbury between 1510 and 1530. He married, according to the pedigree, Joan Benyon, daughter of Adam Benyon of Shrewsbury.

\*Richard Marshall of Shrewsbury, shearmen, son of William Marshall of county Chester, harper, is admitted a free burgess of Shrewsbury and sworn there according to custom: he says on oath that he has issue a son John, of about the age of three-quarters of a year, which John is wholly excepted from this freedom. (Shropshire Archaeological Society, 3d Series, 5:107.) Nothing more is known of him.

They may have been the Richard Marshall and wife Joan, with son Roger, of the following records. On April 20, 20 Elizabeth (1578), Richard Norton of Forieta Monachorum (the Abbey Foregate), corvisor, and his wife Anna, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, sometime of Salop, draper, deeded to Richard Bedowe, butcher, various properties on the High Pavement (now Castle street) in Shrewsbury, including a messuage and garden near the cemetery of St. Chad's church now in the tenure of Richard Marshall. On October 28, 22 Elizabeth (1580) Norton and his wife gave a power of attorney to Richard Baynes, Merchant of the Staple, to prosecute Richard Bedowe, Joan Beche *alias* Marshall, widow, Roger Beche *alias* Marshall and others for unlawfully detaining the above property.\*

Obviously Richard Marshall had died between April 20, 1578, and October 28, 1580, leaving a wife Joan and a son Roger. There may have been any one of several reasons for the use of the *alias*.

The Benyon family of Shrewsbury was probably founded by Robert Benyon who was admitted a burgess in 1451, described as son of Deys ap Eignon of Rowton in the parish of Allerbury. He was a bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1475 and represented the town in Parliament in 1478 and 1484. Thomas Bennyon, a young lawyer, who made his will in 1585, left a doublet to Roger Marshall who was a witness.† Roger also witnessed the will of Thomas Benyon of Shrewsbury, draper, made in 1587, which left to "my cousin Roger Marshall 40s."‡

Child:

4. i. ROGER.<sup>4</sup>

4. ROGER<sup>4</sup> MARSHALL (*Richard*,<sup>3</sup> *Richard*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1561. His parents entered him in Shrewsbury School in 1571, and in 17 Elizabeth (1575) he was apprenticed as Roger Marshall, son of Richard Marshall of Salop, to Michael Chambers, draper.§ In the General Muster Roll of June 10, 22 Elizabeth (1580), he was listed as Roger Marshall, servant of Michael Chambers, gent.|| Although he was a burgess of Shrewsbury by 1587 he was not admitted to the Drapers Company until March 2, 40 Elizabeth (1597).¶

There is a distinct probability that Marshall spent the interval between his freedom from apprenticeship (about 1582) and his admission to the Drapers Company in 1597 in the study and practice of the law in London. In 1595

\*Shropshire Archaeological Society, 2nd Series, 12: 199, 200.

†Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 Windsor.

‡*Ibid.*, 49 Spencer.

§Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th Series, 11: 149.

||*Ibid.*, 2nd Series, 2: 259.

¶*Ibid.*, 4th Series, 11: 147; 49: 222.



the Lords of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council arbitrarily imposed on several cities a tax for the furnishing of the Royal Navy. In the case of Shrewsbury it amounted to £66: 13: 4 and the highly irregular proceeding met with local opposition "even in that obsequious reign". Roger Marshall, in London, represented Shrewsbury before the Privy Council and in a letter to the bailiffs of the town, dated March 8, 1595, he stated that "we have byn manie tymes before their hono<sup>rs</sup>" and answered their demands. He tells them that Worcester had already submitted to the tax and that the Council will require the like of Shrewsbury "wherefore I beseech you, with all convenient speede, to sende me up word what I shall doe herein, and I doe verely thinke the sooner I heare from you, the better shall I proceed in o<sup>r</sup> sute, and with the lesse charge." He was successful to the extent of having the assessment reduced to £40.\*

About 1590 Roger Marshall married Katherine Mytton, daughter of Edward and Ann (Skrymsher) Mytton of Weston-under-Lizard, co. Stafford. Katherine (Mytton) Marshall came of a family which flourished in Shrewsbury in the fourteenth century, when her ancestor Thomas de Mutton was bailiff in 1352 and 1360 and represented the town in Parliament in 1366. Thomas's grandson, Sir Richard de Mytton, knight, by his marriage with Margaret de Pesale, daughter of Sir Adam de Pesale, acquired the manor of Weston-under-Lizard, co. Stafford, which became the seat of many generations of Myttons and is still the home of their direct heir, the Earl of Bradford. Katherine Mytton's great-great-grandmother, Constance Beaumont, who married John Mytton of Weston, dowered her descendants with one of those fantastic mediaeval ancestries, which, when the necessary link is proven, almost bore the researcher with a spate of grandeur. All of the "points" desired by specialists in mediaeval ancestry are there — descents from King Henry III (not so desirable as Edward III, to be sure), a Knight of the Garter (John, Lord Beaumont), several sureties of Magna Carta and, of course, from Charlemagne by numerous lines. The great houses of Berkeley, Beauchamp, de Vere, FitzAlan, Warrenne, Despencer, Ferrers, Marshall, de Clare, Neville, Mortimer and Zouche are all represented and many others only less distinguished. Sir Walter Blount, who appears in Shakespeare's "Henry IV", is there, and through his Spanish wife, Sacha de Ayala, there is even a descent, we are told, from the Islamic Kings of Mecca!†

Some time before his death Marshall became a Merchant of the Staple of England. He was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1602.

\*"History of Shrewsbury," Owen and Blakeway, II: 556-5.

†Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, New Series, Vol. II; The American Genealogist, XIX: 10.

The house in which Roger and Katherine Marshall lived has been identified by Mr. H. E. Forrest, the authority on the ancient buildings of Shrewsbury, and the old half-timbered building, still retaining the original wood frame, though the small bricks now filling the spaces are quite modern, stands on Milk street and is now used as auctioneers' offices.

Roger Marshall died in Shrewsbury on August 4, 1612, and was buried in St. Chad's church, which was destroyed in 1788. Sir William Dugdale, however, noted the monuments and arms remaining in the church in 1660, and copied the inscriptions.\*

"Neere the pulpit in the middle isle is this inscription engraved on a plate of brass fixed in a gravestone:

Here lyeth the body  
of Roger Marshall  
gent. late merchant  
of the Staple of England Bailiff and Alderman of this town of Salop. who  
took to wife Katherine one of the daughters of Edward Mitton of Weston under  
Kirwed Esq. and had yssue two sonnes Richard  
and Thomas and three daughters Judith Mary and Elizabeth and deceased the 4th day of August  
1612

Two shields: on that to the left of the spectator, a bend engrailed; on that to the right, the former coat impaling 1 and 4, a spread eagle (*Mitton*), 2 and 3 a cross fleuree and a canton charged with a wolf's head, (*Pesale*)."<sup>†</sup>

The first coat, for Marshall, is the same entered in the roll of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury kept by "Robert Owen, gentleman, an herald at arms" as he was described at his burial in St. Chad's on November 8, 1632, and now in the library of Shrewsbury School. Owen, "bearing singular affection to the place of his nativitie" collected the "escouchions" of the several bailiffs, stating that he was "authorized by the court marshall of England a deputy herald of this and several other adjacent counties", which must not be taken too seriously. He describes the coat of Roger Marshall as *Gules*, a bend engrailed *or*. Marshall quite possibly assumed this coat after his marriage into the armorial family of Mytton.

Roger Marshall, "Burges and Alderman of the town of Shrewsbury in the Countie of Salop", made his will on

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\*Lady Dugdale, Sir William's wife, was a great-niece of Katherine (Mitton) Marshall.

†"History of Shrewsbury," Owen and Blakeway, II: 235.



August 3, 1612, the day before his death. To his executors he left all that messuage in the tenancy of Roger Brown, weaver, in the said town, to be sold. To his wife during her widowhood, for the maintenance of his children, the messuage in which he then dwelt and all his other lands, with remainders to his son and his heirs male, then to his son's issue female, then to his eldest daughter Judith and then to his daughter Elizabeth. If Judith succeeded to the property she was to pay Elizabeth £100. To his wife, a debt of six score pounds from John Blackmore, late citizen and goldsmith of London. Roger Brown was to retain his tenancy for his life. His gowns and wearing apparel were to be sold. Residue to his children equally, provided that his wife should have the use of all his household goods during her lifetime. At her death or remarriage his son was to pay to his two daughters the value of two parts of the goods, or to the survivor one-half. Executors: his wife and his friend John Garbett. Witnesses: John Browne, draper, Edward Mytton, Richard Nettles, William Byrche, Katheren Largdoxe, George Baugh. Proved October 17, 1612, by Catherine Marshall, relict, and John Garbet.\*

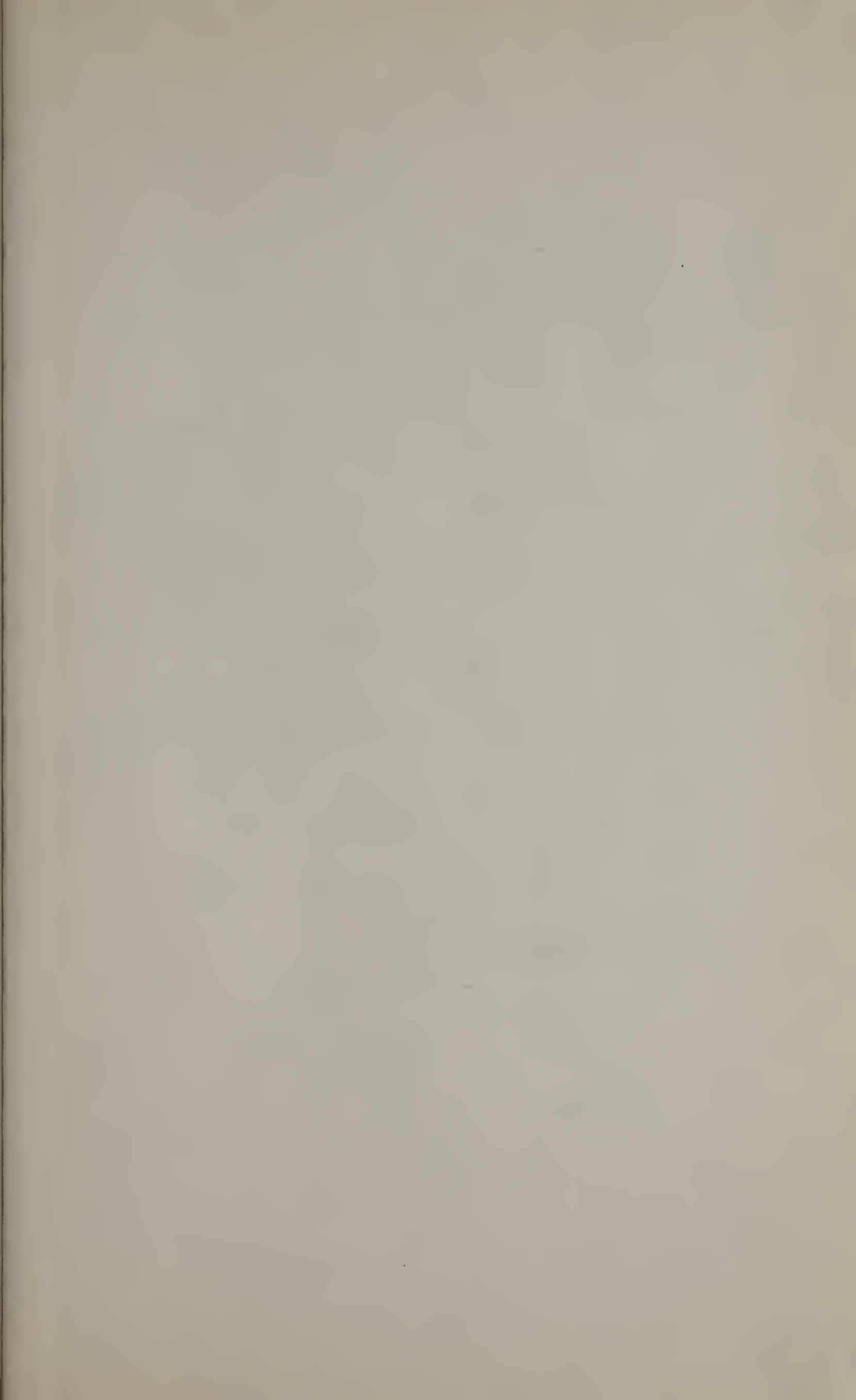
Children:

- i. JUDITH,<sup>5</sup> m. at St. Chad's June 8, 1618, George Perch, who was bapt. at St. Mary's July 12, 1584, son of John Perch of Shrewsbury and his wife Eleanor (Sherrer). Both his father and grandfather were Merchants of the Staple of Calais.†  
Children, baptized at St. Mary's:
  1. *Eleanor Perch*, bapt. March 25, 1619.
  2. *John Perch*, bapt. at St. Chad's Nov. 19, 1620; buried at St. Mary's April 10, 1624.
  3. *Thomas Perch*, bapt. Jan. 10, 1621(2).
  4. *Katherine Perch*, bapt. Aug. 20, 1623.
  5. *John Perch*, bapt. May 22, buried May 23, 1625.
- ii. MARY, d. before 1612.
- iii. ELIZABETH, m. at St. Chad's Aug. 29, 1618, Thomas Lewis, and with him emigrated to New England, settling in Saco in the Province of Maine (*see Lewis*).
- iv. RICHARD, b. about 1597. He was entered at Shrewsbury School in 1603, and was a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1618. His marriage record has not been found, but at St. Chad's on March 9, 1620/1, "2 children of Mr. Richard Marshalls was christened".
- v. THOMAS, d. before 1612.

\*Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 82 Fenner.

†Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, Harleian Society, 29: 395.











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N MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA



